

Senators Call Gamblers in Food Pirates



The



World.



"Circulation Books Open to All"

"Circulation Books Open to All"

PRICE (ONE CENT in Greater New York and Hudson County, N. J. TWO CENTS elsewhere.)

Copyright, 1917, by The News Publishing Co. (The New York World.)

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1917.

16 PAGES

PRICE (ONE CENT in Greater New York and Hudson County, N. J. TWO CENTS elsewhere.)

600,000 GERMANS RUSHED TO FRANCE FROM RUSSIA AFTER 200,000 LOSSES

LAMPPOSTS ARE HINTED AT IN SENATE DEBATE ON THE FOODSTUFF REGULATION

"Robbers," "Pirates" Among the Expressions Applied to Those Who Speculate.

MAY CLOSE EXCHANGES.

All Favor Suppression of Evil, but Differ as to the Methods of Doing It.

By Samuel M. Williams.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Extortionate food prices and pirate speculators were vigorously denounced in the Senate to-day when an effort was made to pass summary legislation closing grain exchanges. Realizing that soaring prices are rapidly precipitating an economic crisis in a country of plenty and prosperity, all pending business was pushed aside by the Senate for debate on this newly developed subject.

There was no doubt in the minds of most Senators that necessity exists for quick action to control and regulate food prices, but there was sharp difference of opinion on the methods adopted to remedy the situation.

Senator Thomas of Colorado, backed by a number of other Western Senators, introduced a resolution giving the President discretionary authority to close boards of trade and other exchanges speculating in food products whenever in his judgment it is necessary.

This purpose was to bring about immediate action without waiting for the slow process of legislation on the same subject embodied in Department of Agriculture bills now languishing in committee. This was opposed by Senator Gore, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, who announced the programme of bringing these bills before the Senate as the next piece of legislation after the present Espionage bill is disposed of. He was sustained in this by Senators who favored suppression of gambling in food products, but are not ready to wipe out every form of exchange dealing.

Senator Reed of Missouri took sharp flings at the Department of Agriculture for starting a wave of hysteria and alarm over prospective food shortage in this country. He charged that the housewives were becoming panic-stricken and families were laying in supplies as though famine were near.

"Any man who will look over the fields of the country," said Senator Reed, "and then proclaim that the United States will starve is either an idiot or an enemy to the republic. This clap-trap has got to stop. The country is not going to starve. Some of these people who are trying to corner food will be broke in a short time. The thing for Congress to do is to keep its head."

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, said: "Stopping of speculation in foodstuffs is the important thing. If Congress cannot stop this robbery the people are going to find some remedy of their own even if they have to make use of the lampposts of the country. There is no shortage in this country. There is a food surplus in the world supply and there may be one later for us to face, but there is too much hysteria about it now, and a bad impression is being produced."

"I am willing to go to any extreme of drastic legislation to get rid of the food speculator in this country. He

BRITISH SHAKE UP NAVY; JELICOE IS NEW STAFF'S HEAD

Clamor by Public for Change Is Met by Announcement in Commons.

LONDON, May 14.—The formation of a naval staff of which Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, will be chief, was announced in the House of Commons to-day by Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Owing to the extent of the shipping losses inflicted by German submarines the British Admiralty has been under a heavy fire of criticism for several weeks and a thorough reorganization, with the infusion of new blood and introduction of more vigorous methods, has been demanded.

One of the chief recommendations of critics of the Admiralty has been the creation of a naval staff, in line with the practice adopted in the War Office, which would be free from the vast and intricate administrative work of the Admiralty.

The decision of the Government representing what is perhaps the most important change in British naval methods during the war, will place direction of the navy's work in the hands of a trained sea fighter. Sir John Jellicoe has spent his life in the navy. He was placed in supreme command of the main fleet at the outbreak of the war and retained that post until November of last year, when he was appointed First Sea Lord.

IF NO FOOD GOES BACK TO KITCHEN, NO WASTE!

Atlantic City Hotels Warn Their Patrons to Order Only What They Can Eat.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 14.—Waste orders in Atlantic City's fashionable hotels are going to be cut to a minimum.

Menu cards appearing in these hostilities to-day admonish guests to order no more food than will be eaten. One adds this line:

"If no food goes back to the kitchen there is no waste."

Canadians, who had practical experience, gave the hotel men their inspiration.

CAN'T LEAVE FOR RUSSIA.

U. S. Puts Ban on Alien Enemies Who Would Go There.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—An embargo on enemy aliens bound for any Russian port on American vessels was issued by the Secretary of Commerce to-day. He instructed all United States shipping commissioners to refuse permits to enemy aliens to sail to Russia.

The embargo does not apply to aliens shipping on American vessels bound for other countries.

PRESIDENT RAISES REGULAR U. S. ARMY TO NEARLY 300,000

Adds Four Increments of 183,000 Men—65,000 Are Already Recruited.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Expansion of the regular army to the full war strength contemplated in the Administration army bill has been authorized by President Wilson. Organization of the new regiments will begin to-morrow.

About 65,000 of the 183,000 men in the four increments to be added to the army already have been recruited.

The new regiments, each of which will have a nucleus of trained regulars, will be raised as follows:

Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth regiments of Infantry at Syracuse, N. Y.; Twelfth Field Artillery at Fort Meyer, Va.; Forty-seventh and Fiftieth (Inclusive) regiments of Infantry at Syracuse; Fifteenth Field Artillery, Syracuse; Fifty-eighth to Sixty-first (Inclusive) Infantry, Gettysburg National Park, Pennsylvania; Twentieth Field Artillery at Montauk Point, L. I.; Fifty-first to Fifty-sixth (Inclusive) Infantry, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Twenty-second and Twenty-third Cavalry, Chickamauga Park; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Forty-second and Forty-third Infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah; Tenth and Eleventh Field Artillery, Fort Riley; Twentieth and Twenty-first Cavalry, Fort Riley; Sixteenth and Seventeenth Field Artillery, Sparta, Wis.; Thirteenth and Fourteenth Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.; Fifty-seventh Infantry, Sixty-fourth Infantry and Eighteenth and Twenty-first Field Artillery, not yet designated; Forty-fourth Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Sixty-second and Sixty-third Infantry, Presidio, San Francisco; Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Cavalry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

In most cases one regiment of already trained regulars will be used as the basis for the formation of two regiments of recruits.

Under the order issued to-day the regular army will be filled to its full war quota of nearly 300,000 men. More than 65,000 of the troops authorized in the four increments have already been recruited since April 1.

Orders were given to the quartermaster general to prepare shelter for the troops at the points designated for each regiment.

125 BANISHED RUSSIANS LEAVE HERE FOR OLD HOME

Exiled as Nihilists Under Former Regime, Aged Men Start on Journey Mysteriously Financed.

A body of 125 Russians, banished as Nihilists while Russia was an absolute monarchy and for many years in exile in this city and other sections of the Eastern part of the United States, left New York for their native land to-day. They started the first stage of their journey in special cars attached to a Lehigh Valley train, which will serve them until they reach San Francisco. From there they will cross the Pacific and proceed to Petrograd by way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Most of the returning exiles are old men. Many of them have lived here long enough to lose some of the radical ideas that earned them banishment from their own country. These are not overly optimistic about the rapid accomplishment of Russian democracy and expressed doubt as to what conditions they would find when they reached the end of their journey six or seven weeks hence.

A mysterious feature of the departure of the 125 exiles to-day was the source of the funds for the long trip. Most of the travelers admitted that they did not know who bought their tickets, but they were told, they said, that the money came from Russia.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU

360 Madison Ave., New York City

Telephone 6000—Advt.

ZEPPELIN SHOT DOWN BY BRITISH NAVAL GUNS

Fourth Attempted Raid With Dirigibles in Last Year Ends Disastrously for Germans—39 Zeppelins Destroyed So Far.

LONDON, May 14.—British naval forces destroyed Zeppelin L-22 in the North Sea this morning, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty.

A Zeppelin with three gondolas, enveloped in heavy smoke, was sighted to-day at Terschelling, Holland, a Reuter despatch from Harlingen, Holland, reports. When the smoke disappeared the Zeppelin was no longer to be seen.

The destruction of the L-22 marks the fourth attempt at Zeppelin raids within the last year which has ended in disaster. Two of the mammoth airships were shot down during a raid on London on Sept. 23, 1916, and two months later two more Zeppelins were

destroyed off the English coast. On March 17 French artillerymen shot down a Zeppelin behind the French lines while it was endeavoring to reach Paris.

The Zeppelin destroyed to-day brings the total number reported destroyed and lost since the beginning of the war up to thirty-nine. Reports of all but two have been confirmed.

Of these six were brought down during raids over London, seven in Belgium, five in France, six in Russia, six over the North Sea, one in Norway, one in Denmark, one in Salonika, and six on German territory.

Of the six destroyed in Germany four were wrecked by allied aviators and two destroyed by storms.

DISGUISED U. S. LINER HERE WITH 62 U BOAT VICTIMS

Men From the Vacuum and Rockingham Arrive on Vessel in War Garb.

An American passenger steamer, once a familiar sight in the Port of New York, arrived to-day from a port in Europe, but only the maritime sharps afloat and ashore recognized her as she steamed up the bay. She was painted in the bizarre fashion which has been adopted for warships in danger territory. Dark gray and dirty white zig-zag stripes and weird combinations of rough geometrical figures decorate the vessel from the water line to the funnel tops.

Experience has proved, officers of the ship said, that a vessel so painted merges into the sea and sky and is practically invisible at a distance of a mile or more under favorable conditions. This is the first merchant ship to appear in New York harbor wearing battleship paint disguise since the beginning of the war. Her gun crew sighted nothing to shoot at on the way across.

Parts of the crews of four ships torpedoed by submarines off the English coast were passengers on the liner. There were twenty-one men of the Uruguayan steamer Gorizia, which was sunk in the English Channel April 30.

The German Government has denied that the Gorizia was sunk by a torpedo. Every man of the crew who landed here to-day said there was no doubt about the ship having been torpedoed. All hands were saved, but the ship's dog and twelve chickens went down with the wreck.

Three of the crew of the American tank steamer Vacuum, which was torpedoed on April 28, came home on the liner. One was John Simpson of No. 364 West Fifty-fifth Street, first assistant engineer. He said that in view of the suddenness of the attack upon the Vacuum, the high seas and the bitterly cold weather it was remarkable that only twenty-three lives were lost. Lieut. C. C. Thomas, commander of the naval gun crew on the Vacuum, froze to death in a lifeboat of which Engineer Simpson was in command.

Other submarine victims returning were thirty-two members of the crew of the American freighter Rockingham, formerly the Nebraskan, sunk on May 1 with the loss of two lives, and six natives of Newfoundland, survivors of the sailing ship Little Mystery sunk off the coast of Ireland.

DEWEY'S FINE WINES AT MEALS

mean added pleasure, better digestion and health.

125 Fulton St., N. Y. Phone 9004 Cor. Advt.

EVERYONE WHO BUYS A LIBERTY BOND TO RECEIVE A BUTTON

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Government will decorate every American citizen who purchases a Liberty Loan bond with a button bearing the Goddess of Liberty in miniature and the words: "I own a Liberty Bond."

The purchaser of a \$50 bond will wear the same badge as he who buys \$5,000,000 worth.

THREE DEAD IN FIGHT WITH BANK ROBBERS AND FOUR ARE HURT

Noonday Hold-Up in Pittsburgh Suburb Followed by Battle With Posse.

PITTSBURGH, May 14.—Three dead and four wounded was the toll of two gun battles to-day, marking a robbery at the First National Bank of Castle Shannon, a suburb, and a fight between a posse and the robbers at Bridgeville.

D. H. McLain, cashier; Frank Erbe, assistant cashier of the bank, and one of the bandits are dead. George Helmschouer, Justice of the Peace, Castle Shannon; Nick Yoste, despatcher for the Pittsburgh Railway Company, Castle Shannon, and two bandits were wounded.

The robbers escaped from the bank with a small sum of money but were quickly overtaken by officers and citizens in automobiles.

Three men wearing dusters, automobile caps and goggles entered the bank shortly after noon and cried "Hands up!" and began to shoot. At the first round of the bandits' guns, McLain and Erbe were hit.

One of the men then grabbed a bag containing \$500 and, followed by his companions, ran toward the door. There they were met by Helmschouer and Yoste who were attracted by the shooting. The robbers fired another round and Helmschouer went down with a bullet through the cheek. Yoste was shot in the leg.

The robbers ran through Fordlar Street for three blocks, a growing crowd at their heels. When capture seemed imminent they jumped into an automobile, turned and fired several shots and made off.

A quickly organized posse in fast cars took up the chase and caught them at Bridgeville after another hot fight.

Recruiting Shows Falling Off.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Regular army recruiting for Saturday shows a further decline in the total number of men offering themselves for service only during the war.

Miss Ulrica Dahlgren, twenty-one years old, of No. 15 East Ninety-sixth Street, was convicted before Magistrate Miller at Jamaica today of having speeded her automobile along the Merrick Road yesterday at thirty-five miles an hour.

The records showed she had been twice before convicted, and she was fined \$100.

Miss Dahlgren refused to pay and announced she would serve the alternative of ten days in jail. She was sent back to await transfer to prison and had to sit between two "drunks" in a few minutes, however, she weakened and telephoned to her mother to send her money to pay the fine.

THIRTY GERMAN DIVISIONS REPLACED WITH FRESH MEN OWING TO HEAVY LOSSES

Casualties in Killed, Wounded and Captured Between April 16 and May 1 Equal Five Army Corps of 40,000 Each.

LOSS SINCE THAT DATE PROBABLY MUCH GREATER

PETROGRAD, May 14.—Germany has withdrawn forty divisions (approximately 600,000 men) from the Russian east front and hurried them to France to oppose the Franco-British offensive, according to information from Russian Headquarters, featured to-day in Petrograd newspapers.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, May 14.—Germany lost 200,000 men in killed, wounded and captured in the period from April 16 to May 1, on the French front alone. In the two weeks since May 1, it was estimated to-day her additional losses have been proportionately greater even than this staggering mortality.

According to authoritative figures now available, the French and British armies between April 9 and May 12 captured 48,579 Germans, including 976 officers, 444 heavy and field cannon, 948 machine guns and 386 trench cannon.

Between April 16 and 27, it is known the Germans were forced on account of losses to withdraw twenty divisions (approximately 300,000 men) from the front, replacing them with fresh reserves. Since that date more than a dozen additional divisions have been similarly replaced.

Many German divisions have been practically wiped out. The Ninth Bavarian reserve division, numbering 7,000 in its battle array, lost 2,583 in prisoners alone, which according to established scientific military statistics means a minimum of 3,000 killed and wounded. This means the division lost three-fourths of its entire number of effectives.

The same scientific calculations, confirmed by special information obtained by French Army Headquarters and applied to the Twenty-first German Infantry Division—which lost 2,109 prisoners; the Fifth Bavarian Reserve Division, which lost 1,919 prisoners; the Forty-third Reserve Division, which lost 1,774 prisoners, and the Sixteenth Reserve Division, 1,131 prisoners—show each sustained

total losses averaging from half to three-fourths of their effectiveness.

Other German divisions have suffered such losses that they now exist in name only. The 44th Division of German reserves, for instance, sustained heavy losses during the Hindenburg retreat at Launzig, LaFere and Mont. It entered the battle of Chemin des Dames on April 18 averaging only 160 men per company.

Between that date and May 6, French artillery wiped out from 30 to 50 per cent. of the effectiveness of the various battalions, and French infantry took 1,600 prisoners of its ranks. This means the division is now non-existent.

The Two Hundred and Fourteenth, the Forty-eighth and the Thirty-ninth German divisions entering the battle between April 18 and 40 were all withdrawn after a single day's fighting because they were practically wiped out. The Fifth and Sixth divisions had their companies reduced to an average of eighty men.

The Two Hundred and Thirtieth division of infantry, after having its companies reduced to an average of 115 men each, was temporarily withdrawn April 21 and reformed by adding an average of sixty-seven men to each company. The same German division re-entered the fighting on May 8—and again suffered the heaviest losses.

HAIG KEEPS ON WINNING IN THE BATTLE OF ARRAS

Occupies More Ground in the Village of Roex and Maintains Hold on Bullecourt—French Repulse Attacks.

LONDON, May 14.—Progress in the village of Roex on the Scarpe River was announced by British Field Marshal Haig to-day.

Northwest of Epehy and to the north of Ypres hostile raids at night were repulsed," he reported. "A few were taken prisoner. At Roex we progressed during the night in the village."

As a result of steady fighting during the last forty-eight hours the German foothold in Bullecourt has been reduced to two isolated posts—on the northern and southern ends—where bombing flights are continuing. A

The best wave in the fighting dis-

(Continued on Second Page.)